BOOK REVIEWS

Ajilvsgi, Geyata. 1990. **Butterfly Gardening for the South**. Taylor Publishing Company, 1550 W. Mockingbird Ln, Dallas, Texas 75235.

This is a wonderful book with 200 beautiful full-color photographs of butterflies and plants. Chapter 1 covers the life cycles of butterflies. Chapter 2, 3 and 4 describe how to landscape your garden with nectar plants and larval food plants. There are twelve landscape designs and suggestions for different areas of Texas. Chapter 5 discusses butterfly-friendly pest control. Chapter 7 describes butterflies of the south. The ones described were chosen to show the unusual variability to this area. They are loosely listed by size starting with the largest. Descriptions include common and scientific names, range, flight time, broods, over winters, egg, larva, and food plants. Chapter 8 list larval food plants by growth habit, trees, shrubs, vines and herbs. The descriptions include common and scientific names, bloom period, range, height, class (native, escaped or naturalized) cultivation, parts eaten and by which larvae. Chapter 9 used the same formation for nectar plants. The appendices include a brief text on how to photograph butterflies, hardiness zone map, Texas region map, list of South Florida butterflies, seed and plant sources and other helpful information. *Dotty Woodson.*

Falk, Donald A. and Kent E. Holsinger, Eds. 1991. **Genetics and Conservation of Rare Plants**. Oxford University Press 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y., 10016. Hardbound $49.95. 283 pp.

Botanist, conservationist and geneticists will appreciate the information in this text. Part I examines the population biology and genetics of rare plants. Chapters discuss implications of small populations, genetic variation, minimum viable population theory and conservation of rare trees in the tropical rain forest. Part II examines the conservation of genetic diversity. The chapters discuss correlation between species traits and allozyme diversity, patterns of genetic variation and sampling strategies for genetic variation. Part III examines management and assessment of conservation collections. The chapters include methods for assessing genetic variation and long-term management of germ plasm. Part IV examines the application of theory and research for conserving diversity. Chapters cover strategies for conserving clinal, ecotypic and disjunct population diversity, hybridization of rare plants, off-site breeding, principles and prospects, and joining biological and economic models. The appendix in a guide for genetic sampling of conservation collections used by the center for plant conservation. This model will be useful to everyone researching endangered species. *Dotty Woodson.*

Sida 15(1): 104. 1992